

Genus *Pyrameis*

(^{^fi*}) *Vanessa milberti*, Godart, Plate XX, Fig. 10, ^{\$}; Plate III, Fig. 36, *larva*; Plate IV, Figs. 43, 49, 50, *chrysalis* (Milbert's Tortoise-shell).

Butterfly.—Easily distinguished by the broad yellow submarginal band on both wings, shaded outwardly by red. It is nearly related to the European *V. urticae*. Expanse, 1.75 inch.

The life-history has been worked out and described by numerous writers. The caterpillars feed upon the nettle (*Urtica*).

This pretty little fly ranges from the mountains of West Virginia northward to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, thence westward to the Pacific.

(4) *Vanessa antiopa*, Linnaeus, Plate I, Fig. 6, [?]; Plate III, Fig. 28, *larva*; Plate IV, Figs. 51, 58, 59, *chrysalis* (The Mourning-cloak; The Camberwell Beauty).

Butterfly.—This familiar insect needs no description. It is well known to every boy in the north temperate zone. It is one of the commonest as well as one of the most beautiful species of the tribe. A rare aberration in which the yellow border invades the wing nearly to the middle, obliterating the blue spots, is sometimes found. The author has a fine example of this "freak."

The eggs are laid in clusters upon the twigs of the food-plant in spring (see p. 5, Fig. 11). There are at least two broods in the Northern States. The caterpillars feed on willows, elms, and various species of the genus *Populus*.

Genus *PYRAMEIS*, Doubleday

Butterfly.—The wings in their neuration approach closely to the preceding genus, but are not angulate, and the ornamentation of the under side tends to become ocellate, or marked by eye-like spots, and in many of the species is ocellate.

Egg.—The egg is broadly ovoid, being much like the egg of the genus *Vanessa*.

Caterpillar.—The caterpillar in its mature form is covered with

spines, but these are not relatively as large as in *Vanessa*, and are not as distinctly branching.

Chrysalis.—The chrysalis approaches in outline the chrysalis of the preceding genus, and is only differentiated by minor structural peculiarities.

The genus includes only a few species, but some of them have